NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOS

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Luan, Ton Forsakky

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PAULINE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway,-CHIMNEY CORNER-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -- ACTRESS BY

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .-- RETRIBUT

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MARY PRICE-JACK AND THE BRANSTALK -- EL HYDER THEATRE FRANCAIS, Nible's Saloen, Broadway.-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Miss asvinia Warren-Comnonous Nurr, &c., at all hours. long, went House.-Morning Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, e72 Broad-ay,—Brutopias Songs, Bunlasques, Dances, &c.—High

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Brondwar - Ethiopian Songs, Dancies &c - Share Thunger. BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS Stuvesant Institute. 659
Broadwa, -Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Ac. -Two Pourers.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-LIVING WILD AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-Bal-

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New York, Saturday, January 24, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The WESKLY HERALD, with its increasing circulation, is a capital medium for advertisements designed to reach the notice of country dealers and merchants.

THE SITUATION.

Owing to the wretched condition of the roads on the Rappahannock line, and the utter impossibility of moving either our artillery or ammunition wagons, the advance of General Burnside's army is still delayed, and it remains yet, as far as we know, on the north side of the river. Since Tuesday the weather has been most tempestuous, and no efforts could succeed in moving the wagon trains, even with double teams. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary the pontoons which were so essential to the contemplated surprise of the enemy could not be at the designated poone, is appropried of the state of the roads. In plain a de the Army of the Potomac is stuck in the mire and until the weather improves can hardly necesplish anything. A sunny afternoon yesterday, which is reported to have blessed the wicinity of Falmouth, may possibly basten the facilities for an onward movement.

There is no late news from the West or Southwest to record to-day. The rebel accounts of the are given more in detail in our columns and will be found interesting.

The banking plan of Mr. Chase, as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, was rejected in Congress yesterday by a very decisive vote which would appear to settle the banking question for this session, and leaves the amended act, as it stands, providing for the raising of \$900,000 .-000, by six per cent loans, for twenty years; \$300,000,000 of three years Treasury notes, at six per cent, and the same amount of additional Treasury currency of the same character as that now affont.

CONGRESS.

" In the Senate yesterday Messrs. Foot, of Verment, and Grimes, of lowa, asked to be released from service on the Naval Committee, in conscquence of having so much of their time taken up with other matters. The request of Mrs Poot was granted; but Mr. Grimes was retained on the committee. The Vice President filled vacancies in standing committees as follows:-Senator Hicks. of Maryland, was placed on the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Arnold, of Rhode Island, on the Naval Committee; and Senator Turple, of Indiana, on the Public Lands and Claims Committee. Petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act were presented. The bill to provide for printing the annual report of the banks of the United States was passed. A bill to provide for taking evidence in cases of certain claims against the government was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military-Committee to inquire into the condition and treatment of the soldiers in the Convaescent Camp at Alexandria, Virginia. Resolutions were also adopted inquiring of the Secretary of War whether more major and brigadier generals have been appointed than authorized by law, and requesting information of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of revenue, if any, that has accrued to the government from the duty on printing paper under the act of March 2, 1861, or, in his opinion, the reduction of the duty would not increase the revenue. A resolution was introduced, and faid over, instructing the has Committee to inquire whether any plans may have formed battle of Fredericksburg have been interfered als, and; if so, by w lation for the relier at rafta drawn by Majora, secupted by John B.

d. The Park

the exportation of arms to Mexico, and the other relative to street railroads in the city of Washington. The bill to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army was taken up, discussed, amended and passed. The bill for increasing the working force in the Quartermaster General's office was taken up and a discussion of its morits entered upon, without concluding which the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, immediately after assembling, went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide ways and means for the support of govern ment. The section of the Ways and Means Com mittee's bill taxing banks was discussed at considerable length, and afterwards Mr. Hooper's substitute bill, which was drawn up mainly in accordance with the views of Mr. Secretary Chase, was taken up, discussed, and rejected by 31 years to 70 nays. During the discussion of the bill of the Ways and be use! Committee, a long discussion on the negro question was indulged in, growing out of an amonoment which was offered, but re jected, to the effect that none of the money raised by the bill should be used for the purpose of eman-cipating or arming slaves. The bill of Mr. Stevens was afterwards taken up and considered, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Mon

THE LEGISLATURE. In the State Senate at Albany yesterday favorable reports were made, among others, on the Canal Appropriation bill and the bill amending the act relative to marine insurance companies. Bills were introduced requiring the Eric and Central railroads to make monthly and yearly reports of their freight business, amending the revised statutes in reference to the duties of executors and administrators, amending the Banking law of 1838, and creating the office of Associate Surro-gate for the county of New York. The bill relative to forfeit recognizances in criminal cases was passed. Also, that authorizing the Albany and Vermont Railroad to construct a branch. The Sa-

nate adjourned to Monday next.

After a stoppage of saven days, the voting ma chinery of the Assembly was again set in motion yesterday, and it ran very smoothly through thirteen ballotings, reaching the ninetieth in all since the House first convened, on the 6th inst. During this cessation of voting for Speaker there were four days' sessions held, which were consumed principally in excited debate and wrangling between the two parties. Since Thursday of last week, the day when the last previous balloting was had, the aspect of the Speakership contest has changed, at least so far as the democrats are concerned, Mr. Trimmer, of Monroe county, in stead of Judge Dean, of this city, being their present candidate. The republicans still stick to Mr Callicot; but the monotonous tie which was kept up on every vote for nearly two weeks was yes. terday destroyed by the appearance of a third candidate, in the person of Mr. Depew, of West chester. But, even with these changes, no election of Speaker was effected. The ballotings va ried somewhat; but none of them gave much indication of an early organization. On the last one the vote was-Trimmer, 60; Callicot, 60; Depew.

The Assembly then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. By the arrival at this port last night of the steamship Pacific, Captain Embleton, from Hava. na on the 16th inst., we have late and interesting news from Mexico, which will be found detailed in the letter of our Havana correspondent, in an-

other column. One of the rebel regiments in the battle of Mur freesboro, according to an account given in a Southern journal, was raised in Missouri by a son of ex-Governor John B. Clarke, who pretends to represent that State in the rebel Sonate at Richand. Col. Ctarke, says the rebel paper, when recruiting his regiment, was obliged to conceal himself by day and work at night. After filling up his corps, he swam the whole 1,080 across the Mississippi river-a mile and a quarter wide-and at the time full of drift ice!

The Legislature of Indiana recently passed a resolution of thanks to Gov. Horatic Seymour, of this State, for the "able and patriotic defence of the constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, contained in his late message to the Legislature of the State, and particularly for his just and high appreciation of the interests. position and patriotism of the great Northwest.'

The First colored regiment of Kansas Voluneer infantry was mustered into the service of the nited States, at Fort Scott, on the 13th instant by Mujor T. J. Wood, Assistant Acting Adjutant General. After the forms of mustering were concluded the Major made a speech to his colored brother soldiers, in which he told them they were henceforth to be forever free, and that he trusted they would soon become the model military orga nization of the war. Since the regiment was formed over four hundred have skedaddled, leaving on y four hundred and eighty on duty.

The case of Henry B. Silvernail against the Harlem Railroad Company, for damages sustained by a collision, was tried last week at Hudson, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of nine thousand

There was a great Union dinner on Thursday ta the Assembly Rooms, given in honor of General Schenck, the commander of this department. It was a splendid affair, attended by the most substantial men of Baltimore. Governor Bradford made a most eloquent and thoroughly loyal speech-General Schenck also spoke eloquently, commending the course of the Governor.

In the Court of General Sessions vesterday, the e ramination of witnesses was continued in the case of alleged false pretences against Mr. Joel B. Perguson, in procuring from Mrs. Catharine Carter the oan of one thousand dollars. Both plaintiff and defendant are members of the Bedford street Me thodist Episcopai church, and the trial has or course excited much interest in that congregation, several members of which were present in the court room yesterday. The case was not condeded, but adjourned over to Monday next at eleven o'elock.

There was quite a violent downward turn in the market to-day, and at one time almost a panic. Stocks fell from 2 to 5 per cent. Money was active at 6 per cent. Gold fluctuated between 14716 and closing very strong at

148% bid. Exchange closed at 162%. Coston was in moderate demand yesterday at anchanged rices. Flour and wheat were less active, and somewhat chesper. Corn was in good request at slightly advance rates. Provisions were more freely dealt it. Mess po improved a trife. Lard tended downwards. Sugars, ten and New Orleans molasses were rather active and busy ant. Tobacco, metals, candles and crude fish oils wer, more sought after at rising figures. There were lighte freight ongagements reported, but no change in rates. The auction sale of weeks was very spirited and successful.

THE HERALD'S WAR MAPS COPIED IN EUROPE. The French official organ, the Moniteur, in publishing a correspondence from an eye witness of the battle of Fredericksburg, produced that which had never before been given in a French journal-a map of the battle ground. The papers in Parls are full of wonder at this ex. hibition of enterprise. We are pleased to ob serve the European journals following thus our example, the HERALD being the first newspaper which gave, for the benefit of the public, autheptic maps of the battle grounds in Europe during past campaigns, and a series of maps showing the movements of our armies since the commencement of the rebellion. Our example The Secretary of has been followed here, and now they are need brigative adopting our plan in Europe. This is a great compliment to the Harato, imitation being the for the wat maps from England, France and

Our latest despatch from the Rappahanuock. dated yesterday, informs us substantially Vat in consequence of the heavy rains and govern thaw since Tuesday last the position of our army may be defined in those four expressive words - stuck in the mud." From the delay in bringing up those pratoons, and from the difficulty of moving our artillery through the mud, the intended surprise of the enemy has been defeated; from which we infer that the army is again in its old encampments on the north side of the river.

A week may elapse before the "sacred soil" A week may elapse before the "sacred soil" of Virginia is sufficiently dried or hardened for the passage of artillery, and en then we are by no mean certain that General Burnside "all advance to a battle, though he may immediately advance to turn the enemy's works. He is evidently satisfied that the army of General Lee has been materially diminished to supply more pressing de-mands for the service of Jeff. Davis in other quarters. Accepting, then, this declaration of General Burnside as a fixed fact, is it likely that General Lee, with the odds thus rendered so decidedly against him, will risk another battle to hold the heights of Fredericksburg? Perhaps he may; but we are more inclined to the opinion that he will repeat the strategic move. ments of Joe Johnston from Harper's Ferry and Manassas, of Sidney Johnston from Bowling Green, of General Bishop Polk from Columbus, of Beauregard from Corinth, of Huger from Norfolk, of Magruder from Yorktown, of Bragg from Perryville, and of Lee himself from Antietam; that is, we think it probable that when General Burnside again advances upon the enemy's works he will find them evacuated and the enemy beyond immediate pursuit.

These indicated examples have taught us that it is an established rule among the rebel generals to measure the strength of the army opposed to them, and that unless the chaptes are decidedly in their favor they are to slip off in the dark, in view of the good old axiom that

He who fights and runs away,

May live to fight another day. General Lee having measured the strength at Fredericksburg of the Union army opposed to him, has remained under cover of his intrench ments ever since. With the repulse of our forces on the 13th December he did not venture to come out, but prudently continued behind his works, and all the next day with our troops between him and the river. He thus practically confessed the superiority of our army in the open field; and, accordingly, we apprehend that with the discovery of a movement intended to force him out, to protect his communications he will take Time by the forelock, and repeat the trick of a mysterious disappearance to part8

THE DISTRESS IN FRANCE.—The French journals are not permitted to give full details as to the condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts. An attempt has been made to solicit private aid for the hundreds of thousands of French operatives now almost starving, but it failed altogether. In France there exists no mode of appealing with success to the public. They are fully aware that the government controls all matters of public interest, and gives out or keeps back such information as it chooses. In other words, they are so well aware that the reports made by the officials are almost always false that they are not easily moved to a sense of the wants of any portion of the people, or, if made fully cognizant of cases of extreme destitution, the public at once assert that it is the affair of the government, and, as it meddles in all other matters

they justly throw the burden of relief upon it. Hence the sufferings of the operatives in France bave been dreadful, as they have not been relieved, the government having but scanty means to apply to such purposes. A bold writer in one of the Paris weeklies has dared to describe the condition of the working classes in the Department of the Seine Inferieure. He gives some idea of the extent of the calamity. He says:-

the calamity. He says:—
There are in the Seine Inferieure 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, thirty-two chiute manufactories and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactories compley 50,000 working men. Nowa days they employ scarcely 20,000. Consequently 50,000 are out of work. Each hand loom must occupy a mah and a woman or a child, in all 123,000 hands. Since the crisis five weavers out of six stand attil for want of work; in other words, there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactories; so that the number of persons in utter destitution round llouen is reckinged a 220,000. A that destitution round llouen is reckinged a 220,000. A that destitution round so that the number of persons in utter destitution round Rouen is reckened at 200,000. As the higher comes or all the by streets begin to awarm with familished spectres, in the surrounding country little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatees. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them that they cannot come back home until the day after. In many a "commune" withered leaves are burned in lieu of wood or coal. No bed, no linen are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank.

This is a harrowing description, and yet it falls short, of the account state of misons and

falls short of the actual state of misery and destitution throughout other manufacturing districts in France. Our readers will under stand that Napoleon must obtain relief for his suffering subjects, as to him and him alone they look for aid.

MR. CHASE'S MANAGEMENT OF THE TREASURY .-The fact that a million of dollars has just been pald out by the Treasury to recompense slave. owners in the District of Columbia, whilst so large a portion of the army has yet to receive the arrears of pay due to it, is exciting a good deal of indignant comment. Even in the Senate. amongst men of Mr. Chase's own political complexion, the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing the liquidation of these arrears has not escaped severe censure. Mr Wilson emphatically stated, the other day, that there never was an hour when the government did not have full authority from Congress to provide the means to pay the troops. We have always believed that if the necessary energy had been used by Secretary Chase in this regard there need never have been the slightes' ground for complaint on the part of the army. So much of his time, however, has been spent in interfering with the other branches of the government, and in controlling the conduct of the war, that he has had but little leisure left to attend to the concerns of his own department

SEA-GOING QUALITIES OF OUR IRON-CLADS. The loss of the Monitor, just as the remainder of the iron-clads of the same class had been completed, created a strong feeling of doubt and liscouragement in regard to the sea-going qualities of these vessels. Even when the came to be known the misgivings caused by the disaster in question could not easily be dispelled. People could not get over the feeling that we had made a bad investment of a large amount of money, and placed too much depend ence on a class of vessels that could not safely be sent to sea, and that consequently would be of but little use for the purposes for which they were intended. The manner in which the Weehawken weathered the recent gale has effectual-

Our Army on the Rappahannock- If dispelled all doubts and apprehensions of east, with waves about thirty feet high, Captain Rodgers states that the Weehawken made excellent weather and showed very little motion. These facts will relieve the public mind of good deal of anxiety in regard to the sea soing qualities of our new iron-clads. It is now established that they can weather heavy seas and rough gales as well as any other class Importance of West Point and Other

Military Academies in Ar.orien There has been of late a good deal of dis-cussion, in official circles, and elsewhere, concerning the importance and usefulness of millary schools in this country, and the great tional Military Academy of West Point, in the State, has come in for a more than fair share of the animadversions of friends and foes. Now, it is a generally admitted fact that there is no military instruction in this country so perfect in its organization and discipline as this invaluable and truly practical school. For years past it has been the only place—that is, of first class importance—where the aspiring youth of the United States could be trained and instructed in the art of war and the concomitant duties of the future soldier. Prior to the war with Mexico it was a common practice to run down West Point and to make it appear that it was a perfectly useless establishment. Our abolition legislators, philanthropists and philosophers always pretended to believe in the supreme reign of peace in America. Because the United States was a great productive and manufacturing country they imagined, or pretended to imagine, that she would always be secure by the mere extent of her agricultural and indusrial wealth. They never seemed to dream that war would at come time or other break and and develate the country from Maine to the Bis Grande. Therefore they made it a habit to assail West Point, its cadets and every-

thing connected with it. But as soon as the · Mexico everybody began to think that West Point was, after all, a very important place. When our armies were ordered to march to the city of the Montezumes for the vindication of the national honor there was no lack of brave and able officers to lead them. These were principally men who had been educated in this valuable national institution so unmercifully assailed. And what we would have done for officers if we had not those young men trained in this solitary Northern military school may be better conceived than expressed.

The great oversight of the North has been its continuous neglect of military schools. In the South it has always been different. In nearly every Southern State the military ideas of the people, and especially of those in authority, have led them to prepare themselves for all the contingencies of internal revolution or foreign invasion. With them military schools was the rule; with us it was the exception. The famous Stonewall Jackson, whose name is now so intimately connected with this rebellion, although graduating in West Point and gaining his first military ideas in that institution, spen many years of his life in perfecting the organization of the Virginia Military Academy, in which he lectured on the science of war with great earnestness and success. General D. P. Hill is another of the rebel officers who has always given his attention to the improvement of the Southern States, and there is scarcely s State in the South which has not always paid the greatest attention to the development of a genuine military spirit among its people.

That the same feeling has not prevailed in the North is owing principally to the machinations and devices of our radical abolitionists, who hate West Point from the simple fact that the South had the privilege of sending its youth to be educated there. But now, as in almost every other instance, we find that these abolition ideas have been destructive to the best interests of the country. Had it not been for the virulent opposition raised by these agitators against West Point we might have had many more of these academies all through the country, from which trained soldiers could always tained for the service of the ar country. Not that our volunteer officers and soldiers are in any way to be contemned or depreciated; but every man must know that a thoroughly educated officer must take precedence above all others, especially in the in cipient stages of a war.

What is the example of all the great military countries of the earth where petty prejudices and party strife are not allowed to usurp the judgment and wisdom of the nation? In France-one of the greatest military Powers of the earth—there have been military schools and colleges established and supported by the State from the earliest times. The first Napoleon regarded these as the great nurseries of those armies which invariably carried the banners of the Republic and of the Empire to victory. The kings of France were never blind to this fact-And the present Emperor-who declares' L'Empire, c'est la paix-does not forget that the Ecoles Polytechnique, St. Cyr, Normale, Metz, Toulon and Brest are all elements for the conservation of that military power which he boasts is the foundation of his empire. In England we have the great Academy at Hytheand numerous camps of instruction scattered all through the land. In Russia there are numerous schools of this kind; and the fundamental Idea of the rulers of Prussia, Austria and all Germany are invariably to accompany popular ducation with sound military training. To this fact do these countries owe their powerful and well-organized armies.

And yet we find men elected to the rational enate opposing the only institution of this kind established in the North. But for all this West Point has not only given brave and talented officers to the republic in times of war, but it has supplied us with engineers and mathematicians of the highest order in times of peace. Some of our finest railroads have been planned, built and conducted by men who ere as fit for the duties of civil life as for set. ting hostile squadrons in the field. From the engineering abilities of these ci-devant eleves of West Point we have had the originators of some of our finest canals, bridges and other improvements which follow in the wake of civilization. Then, who can deny that these are the schools and these the men who should be hon ored and advanced by the country instead of being denounced and derided.

As experience teaches wisdom, it is to be hoped that the seeds now being sown in this lamentable war will produce such fruit that the people of this vast republic may in the future think less of abolition politics and more of the vitality of the nation and the military means of supporting it against domestic traitors

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES PROM CITY WROH VAULTS. - Some years ago considerable excite nent was occasioned by the discovery Thames street, and this excitement was rene when the bodies of those persons interred in the old Dutch church—now the Post Office— and on the old Back church property were removed. We find the same excitement at praent in regard to the exhumation of the remains of those buried in the vanits of the Sullivan street church; but with this difference, that while formerly the work was properly done it now seems to have been conducted with every possible outrage upon both the living and the dead. The idea of robbing corpses of their ewelry, stealing the broken coffins and the silver plates upon them, and packing the remains of four thousand people into two bundred boxes, is horribly repulsive, and we are surprised that men can be found who will commit countenance or allow such proceedings. In spector Delavan deserves great praise for his prompt interference and the measures he has taken to have the rest of the removals decently

It is, of course, beiter for the health of the city that all the vaults and church yards within its limits should be cleared of their contents. and that all burials should be made in remote cemeteries like Greenwood. The price of land and the desire to make money have more to do with the action of these church trustees, however, than any regard for our sanitary welfare. They sell the graves of their friends to make money, and they descente the bodies of the dead in order to have the work of removal done as cheaply as possible. trustees, who have received thousands of dollars for the use of their vaults, should be compelled to r move the bodies, coffin by coffin, and inter them at the expense of the church in separate graves in the suburban cometeries, ir matters are allowed to go in this way the remains of our relatives and friends will never be sale from sacriege, and Greenwood and our other cemeteries may be sold for building lots. The dead, as well as the living, have rights which all are bound to respect, and no caurch trustees should presume to make footballs of the bones of the fathers, mothers and other relatives of our citizens. We hope that Inspector Delavan will effectually prevent any further outrages by authority of these righteous but avaricious churchmen.

JEFF. DAVIS' RETALIATORY MEASURES .- The violation of the cartel agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners, in accordance with Jeff. Davis' proclamation, is a very silly proceeding. and will give the rebels more trouble than they bargain for. The handing over of United States officers to the Governors of the States in which they are captured does not transfer from Davis' shoulders any responsibility for their ill treatment, nor will it prevent retaliation on our part. If for every United States officer taken prisoner and maltreated there should be handed over to the State to which he belongs a Confederate prisoner of equal rank to be dealt with in a similar fashion, the rebels would see which side would get thred first of this delegated system of reprisals. We do not believe, however, that Jeff. Davis has any serious intention of putting it in force. It would in volve him in difficulties with his own people that he is hardly prepared to encounter.

The Late Licutenant Barent Vanderpoel.

HEADQUARTERS, FORTIETH N. Y. S. V., NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 14, 1863. clear from the memory of your son, the late Lieutenan Barent Vanderpoel, any stain which may be thought to attach to it in consequence of his unfortunate dismissa-The whole thing originated in mistake, and as soon as knew of his sickness and would I took immediate step knew of his sickness and wound I took immediate steps to secure his reinstatement. This was promptly done and Lieutemant Vanderpoel's reputation is without any shadow of reproach. The order of damissal is ignored, and the vacancy dated from the Lieutemant's death alone. I bear testimony to Lieutemant Vanderpoel's courage and attention to duty. At Williamsburg he advanced shead of his company into the sbatis lined with rebel rillomen, and choored and encouraged his men until the encury was driven out and the victory secured. He was then foremost in railying his men and getting them into readiness for further service. I am, madam, very respectfully, your chedient servant.

your obedient servant,
T. W. FGAN, Coionel Fortieth New York
Mrs. H. G. VANDERFORD, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

RENEFIT OF MR. G. C. BONIFACE, AT THE NEW

gard to Mr. G. C. Boniface takes place at the New Bow-ery thealte to-night. There are four excellent pieces or the programme; but even if there were but one the ould be overcrowded. Mr. Beniface plays three of his bost characters.

The occasion of this complimentary benefit is the could be the could b But face's three years' engagement at this theatre. Mr. Boniface is an actor who just suits his audiences. The fact that he has played the leading audiences. The fact that he has played the leading paris in almost all the pieces produced at the New Bowery during the past three-gears, and is now even more poperating then ever, is the cost certificate of his talents. Mr. Bonikace has a peculiar scribe to please, and his style of acting is therefore peculiar also. It has it faults, from our point of view; but it has much greater merits thermults. Even other accers can high the leading business in tengody, consesy, mele drama, fixed Sud all other kinds of dramatic enterlainment as well as Mr. Benikace. Few other actors can appear in two, three or four pieces every night, with a daily change of programme, as Mr. Benikace is occors; position as the leading stock actor at a Bowery theatre with so much satisfaction to the audiences, so much profit to the management and he much credit to themselves. The consequence is that Bourlace is as great a favorite among the Bowery folk as Brignoil is among the Auditary of the Academy of Music.

It is quite unrecessary, therefore, to bespeak a faithouse for Mr. Boultace's beside to-chain; He will be sure to have more patrons than the immense theatre will occommodate. We advise all to po, Bowever, and run the risk of securing either a seat or standing room; for it is not often that the public can benefit an actor who does his duty so modesity, faithfully and acceptably.

THE MOLLENIAUER CONCERT. -- One of the most interest ing musical events of the sersen is the stand concert an-nounced for the be efit of Mr. F. Molienhauer at the Gorman Opera House this evening. The beneficiary, as every one is aware, is one of the finest violinists in the country, and, having had the misfortune to less his sight, his triends in the profession have decided upon manifest ing their appreciation of his talents, and of the grievon calamity that has befallen him, by arranging this concerfor his benefit. The following are amongst the artists who have volunteered their services on this interesting occasion:—Miss Stockton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. Cambolt, the baritone, Mr. Eten, Mr. A. Davie, and Mr. Etenred Mollenhauer. The programmic is well varied and more than usually attractive.

MAY OF THE ASTRETAN PATTLE POLD.-Lieutenent W. II Willest, Topographical officer, and A. A. D. C. on the staff of Reigadier General Doubleday, has prepared a map of the country which proved the scene of the greet battle of Antietam, acknowledged by many us the saver basile of Antietam, acknowledged by many as the saver-est struggle of the war. The positions occupied by the contending armies during the early part of the engage ment are faithfully delineated. This Lieutemant Willeax was enabled to accomplish from personally noticing the disposition of our forces on the spot, while, from subse-quent information, furnished him in part by releting-grouns and others at sharpsbure, after the light, he has been enabled to preduce a chart which will form a volca-ble memorie of the war. Sees a Torsey have the sale of he map—price fifty cents.

THE WEDDING OF TOR THESE AN USES PRINTED HOTEL The wedding of Gen. forn Thumb to his lad putten be trothed, Miss Lavina Warren, was orroused to take place at Trinity chapel, on the feth of February cont. but an unexpected difficulty has arbon. The rector of Trinity chapel—Rev. Morgan Dix—it openes has forbul-den the use of the chareh for two reasons—First leany other chapel on such conditions. Some other

IMPORTANT PROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCE MEASURES IN THE HOUSE.

The Banking Plan of Secretary Chase Rejected.

The Consideration of the Bill

Not Concluded.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

Extraordinary Letter of General Ritancock Relative to General Mellellan.

Reports to Congress from Departments.

Shipments from American Ports for the French Army in Mexico,

&c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863. THE HOUSE'S ACTION ON THE PINANCE QUESTION. The House, in Committee of the Whole, perfected so day Finance bid reported by the majority of the Com mittee of Ways and Means, and rejected the bills and amendments presented by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hooper. B t another Pichmend appeared in the field-a new bill offered as an amendment by Mr. Stevens. The principal feature of this bill is that it provides an interest b aring currency of four hundred militors in notes that shall be a legal tender, and draw interes; in the rate of a cent a day for each hundred doll-re. It is contended that the gastes would be rought for small investments by the people, while the United States bonds would not be salcable to capitalisis, because they lack confidence in the government. The policy of making two classes of legal tender notes is, however, do read by many, and it is certain that the legal precosed would seriously describe these already in the contact of the Commit-

cleu'attou, and Means is beclaning to be much commented up an. They have introduced four distinct bills, mented of ag ceing upon an, compromise. If the whole trength of the committee had been concentrated upon any one measure , would have been passed before this, d the results would probably have been as good as any that will grow out of the r divided e. incils. Some meancommittee, and confining them upon bread and water until they agree upon some sensible financial me-sire. There is little doubt, however, that the original bet the majority will pass the House in its present shape. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, stated in the debute to-day that his bill combined the plan of Secretary Chase; of Mr. Stavens, Chairman of the Committee; of an eminent banker in New York and of the Bester bankers. The vote to strike out the eighth section of the Finance bell, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys in solvent banks, called the "pet bank" scheme, was a very close cne. After several counts, in some of which i jority for striking out appeared, the vote stood fifty-one

year and fifty-two pays.

It is not cortain that the Finance bill will pass as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The substitute of Mr. Etevens', as essentially modified, has many friends. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine handred millions and t ing interest, payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of a cent per day, redecmable at the pleasure of the government in sums of not less than ten dollars, such notes to be receivable for all dues excepting the duties on importal and interest on bonds; the amount of non-interest t notes, as soon as practicable, to be reduced, and the maximum not to exceed three bundred millio

The votes upon the amendment to the Finance bill incicate a determination on the part of the House to adopt nothing except the original bill of the committee, with perhaps some very unimportant modifications. The sp-peal of Mr. Hooper in favor of the amendments suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury was elequent and pow-erful; but he was overslaughed. The prospect for the adoption of Mr. Chase's propositions has thus been mate-torially carkened. It is not now supposed that any of them will pass the House. This is a subject of very general regret among financial men outside of the House. They regard the manifestations to-day as more gloomy than anything that has occurred in the conduct of our public affairs.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS ON THE BANK TAX SECTION OF THE PINANCE BULL The democrats in the House took little part in the discussions and voting upon the propositions to tax the banks, preferring that the question should be settled by

the majority.

The President to day sent a message to the Senate in seasor to a resolution of the 13th lest, accompanied by very voluntaness correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Charge d'affiling public to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the Freuch army in Mexico. The Mexican Minister, Sen mere, in the first lotter, asks the government to prevent contraband shipments p replaced by the emissaries of the commander of the French expedition from leaving the puris of the United States. Mr. Seward replies, referring the Minister to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that a intervention with the mission of the French officers is contemplated by the Treasury Department—a decision in conformity with precedents and with the rules of interuniforal law governing the case. Citations to such author rity as Hamilton, Webster and executive documents are

The state of the same the same

Senor Romero expresses pain and surprise at such decision, acquiesced in by the Secretary of State He quotes Vattel, not to teach the government of the United States, but to give his opinion or the impropriety of allowing either belligerent to provide itself with means of warfare in a neutral nation, and reviews the cases cited by Mr. Seward. He refers to the alleged shipping of provisions by reschants of New York to the French army near Vera Cruz, and to calling the attention of Mr. Seward to there facts, who replied that the United States did not contains a state of war existing between Mexico and the Allies, as there had been no declaration of war, and, therefore, the United States could not be governed in their conduct by the rules of neutrals. He further stated that subsequently he made application stated that subsequently be made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a permit to ship some arms purchased in New York for the use of the Mexicans to a Mexican blockaded port; that the Secretary at first appeared ready to grant it, but, on learning that there was thirty six thousand, he thought the number too great and referred the matter to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, that the Secretary of the Navy made no objection but that the Secretary of War refused to reing the order previously issued forbidding the exportation of arms. I'd vain he showed that they were Prussian muskets, fifst locks aftered to percussion, which the United States would not use, and he was compelled to believe that his ill success was occasioned by a degire on the part of the United States to avoid complicity with France, and was afterwards natenished, when wagons and mules were bought o Mexico was freely permitted to France;

Mr. Seward replied that the prohibition of the shipment of arms was general, applying to all nations, on the ground of the ministry necessity of the United States: but there was no such labibilion of the shipment of wagons, either for France or Moxico. A long correspondence on the same points occurs, which Mr. Seward gracefully WHE TO DWH ---

mdersigned, while seeing to cause further to applicate or common herestore offered in explanation of this eccentry to their to make a newest manage of his bigs considerable.

AN PROPERTY OF WAR, IN ABSENCE OF THE INQUINY AS PROPERTY OF WAR, IN ABSENCE OF MEN IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War, In answer to a call for information. tion, reports to the House, with accompanying letters from his subordinates. The Adjutant General says that a statement of the men in service would involve the exami nation of a dozen different muster rolls of about one thounant regiments, that were now dragging heavily sould be compared and these the publication of a chariete-